

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Australia, Belgium, Canada, etc.

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 75-84 (24-25). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 74-85 (24-25). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 73-84 (23-24). Tomorrow little change.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,572 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1971 Established 1887

Probably This Month

Brandt Agrees to Visit Soviet Leaders Again

By David Binder
BONN, Sept. 7 (NYT)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt announced today his acceptance of an invitation to meet the leadership of the Soviet Union "soon," probably at the end of the month and possibly outside Moscow.

immediately informed the U.S. government of his intention to accept. In a press conference with 70 members of West Germany's high school press, the chancellor explained that the meeting with the Soviet leadership had been agreed on in principle during his visit to Moscow on Aug. 12, 1970.

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, agreed to continue their "exchange of opinions at an appropriate time." The chancellor said that he and the Soviet leadership agreed in their latest exchange that the Berlin agreement signed last Friday by the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union provided grounds for continuation of the bilateral talks.

Invitation a Surprise

The invitation caused considerable surprise here and Mr. Brandt said that in West Germany "we still tend to see such invitations as slightly sensational."

One reason for the surprise was that in protocol terms it is West Germany's turn to invite Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and perhaps Mr. Brezhnev too, to visit Bonn. By the same token it would have seemed proper for the Russians to issue an invitation to the leader of their alliance partner, Communist East Germany, prior to inviting Mr. Brandt.

[Mr. Kosygin called for continuing improvement in his country's relations with West Germany in a letter to Mr. Brandt made public in Moscow tonight, Reuters reported.]

[Tass press agency revealed an exchange of letters between the two leaders shortly after it was announced in Bonn that Mr. Brandt will come here. The letters both described the four-power agreement on Berlin as an important step toward the easing of tension in Europe, Tass said.]

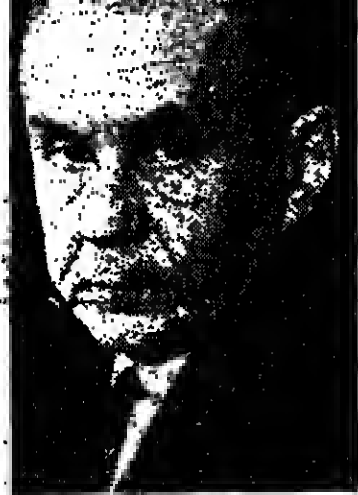
[In East Berlin, Premier Willi Stoph today gave an assurance that his government would do all in its power to bring to a speedy conclusion the talks on details of the Allied-agreement, Tass said.]

Kremlin Trip List Grows

Kosygin Visit Planned To Canada Next Month

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today added Canada to the growing list of countries its top leaders will visit in the next few months as part of an apparent major diplomatic campaign to call attention to Moscow's foreign policy objectives.

A brief announcement here and in Ottawa said that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin would spend two weeks in Canada beginning Oct. 18 in return for a visit made to the Soviet Union in May of this year by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.



Alexei Kosygin

This visit—the first by a Soviet government head to Canada—will be the seventh overseas trip by either Mr. Kosygin, President Nikolai V. Podgorny or Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, in the next three months.

The prevailing view among senior Western diplomats is that the Soviet leaders for a variety of reasons, whose announcements have occurred almost simultaneously with the Big Four agreement on Berlin, and a stepped up Soviet polemical attack on China, have dominated diplomatic discussion here in recent days. The discussion was heightened tonight by the announcement in Bonn that Chancellor Willy Brandt will visit the Soviet Union.

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U.S. Knew Canada View
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The State Department said today it had known for some time of Canada's decision, announced in Geneva yesterday, to seek a nuclear test ban treaty that does not provide for on-site inspection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Diplomatic sources said here tonight that the conference urged by the Soviets would include all nations of the globe and would cover both nuclear and conventional weapons.

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While another veteran shaves his head, a double-amputee Vietnamese war veteran displays two hand grenades during an anti-government protest in Saigon.

A Protest in Saigon

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (AP)—A disabled veteran protesting alleged mistreatment by the Saigon regime cut off his thumb this morning. One of his companions brandished two grenades outside the Veterans Affairs Ministry.

Bomb Aimed at U.S. Envoy In Cambodia Fails to Explode

PENOM PENH, Cambodia, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Terrorists tried today to assassinate U.S. Ambassador Emory C. Swank by blowing up his limousine with 30 pounds of plastic explosive strapped to a bicycle, but the bomb failed to explode.

Hussein Acts to Unify Jordan With New 'National Union'

BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (NYT)—King Hussein announced today the establishment of the Jordanian National Union as the nation's only authorized political organization.

Yemen Premier Quits; Killed Man In Dispute Over Phone Call

BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Yemeni Premier Lt. Gen. Hassan Amri has resigned after he killed a local photographer during an argument which began when their telephone lines became crossed, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency said today.

Art Worth \$3.2 Million Stolen in Venice

VENICE, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Thieves today stole five Renaissance paintings worth an estimated \$3.2 million to \$4 million from a Venice church in what a local expert described as the most important art theft in the last 50 years.

More Meetings Set

Anglo-Irish Talks End With Wide Differences

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 7 (NYT)—The British and Irish governments ended two-day talks today, sharply divided over policies in Ulster.

British officials said, however, that Mr. Heath made the "unprecedented" offer to keep in repeated and close contact with Mr. Lynch over developments in Ulster.

Mr. Lynch denied that the talks had failed, or even chilled relations, and said that he would hold meetings with Mr. Heath "later in the year."

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mented Northern Ireland. Mr. Lynch proposed immediate four-way talks involving the Irish, British and Northern Ireland governments as well as representatives of the Ulster Protestant, which is largely Roman Catholic, Mr. Heath rejected this. The British government announced, instead, that the home secretary, Reginald Maudling, would hold round-table talks with representatives of the Stormont govern-



Premier Jack Lynch of Irish Republic in London

House, Senate Convene Today

Nixon to Address Congress Tomorrow on the Economy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—President Nixon will address a joint session of Congress Thursday on his new economic policies, the White House said today.

Mr. Nixon has proposed a one-year speed-up, granting the additional 10% exemption next January.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., has already asked Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana for a party caucus to consider the Nixon proposals.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon's efforts to bring the economy back to life moved into a new area today with an attempt to talk the heads of six corporations out of dividend increases. They plan to pay their stockholders. The Cost of Living Council summoned the six executives to an afternoon meeting to explain what prompted them to announce dividend increases after the wage-price rent freeze began three weeks ago.

Malta Reported Accepting Libyan Loan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT)—Qualified diplomatic sources said yesterday that Malta accepted a \$12 million emergency loan from Libya last month after refusing a Soviet aid offer.

The one-year loan agreement, the diplomats said, was signed in Tripoli on Aug. 17 by Malta's new prime minister, Dom Mintoff, who made a secret one-day trip to the Libyan capital to see the Libyan Premier, Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

According to diplomats, Mr. Mintoff decided to accept the Libyan financing to halt a rapid deterioration in Malta's economy that resulted from a deadlock in negotiations with Britain in which

the British sought to retain a base on the island. Diplomats said that in turning for help to Libya instead of the Soviet Union, Mr. Mintoff had allayed some Western concern over his policies.

Mr. Mintoff, a Socialist who assumed power in June, announced in one of his first official pronouncements that Malta would henceforth be a neutral nation. Subsequently, he demanded the removal of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's island defense facilities. NATO complied last month, moving its facilities to Naples.

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Army Post Believed Target

Ulster Girl's Mourners Flee Shots

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Gunfire erupted today at the death site of Northern Ireland's 100th violence victim in two years, hours after the Irish Republican Army's militant "provisional" wing said it was suspending operations in the province for two days.

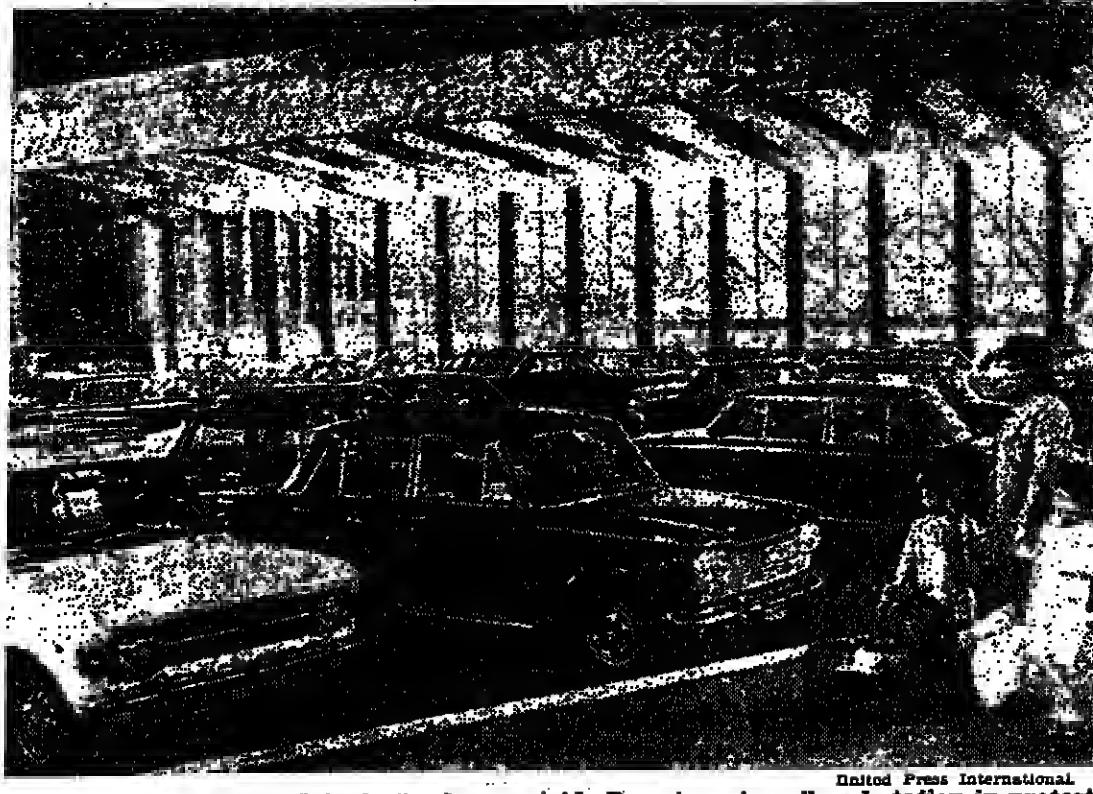
Heath-Lynch Talks on Ulster End, Wide Discord Reported

(Continued from Page 1) gation of quadripartite talks was not accepted," said Mr. Lynch. He added: "This is an unusual situation. The border was imposed 50 years ago in an attempt to democratize Northern Ireland on the lines of democracy in the United Kingdom. This was not possible because only one side was in government."

died yesterday in cross fire between snipers and the British Army in Londonderry. Mourners today dived for cover.

The outlawed IRA, which the Northern Ireland government of Prime Minister Brian Faulkner has blamed for the past month of violence in the province, disclaimed responsibility for the girl's death. So did the British Army.

But the IRA's "provisional" wing said it was halting all operations in the British-controlled six counties of Northern Ireland until 2300 GMT Wednesday after issuing its five-point "peace plan" in Dublin Sunday.



BLOCKADE—Unmanned taxis lined up outside Rome's main railroad station in protest against unlicensed cabs yesterday. During a nine-hour strike cabs were parked in such a way so as to prevent competitors from even approaching the curb.

Rome Cabmen Strike, Vow More Tieups

ROME, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Hundreds of tourists arriving by train early today had to walk or line up at bus stops because of a taxi cab strike.

1967 law banning unlicensed cabs. Police said the strike was highly effective and hundreds of persons waited in vain for taxis in some of Rome's main streets and squares.

Passengers arriving on early-morning trains were caught by surprise by the strike. Hundreds had to walk or use the city's inadequate pre-dawn bus service.

Kosygin Will Visit Canada

(Continued from Page 1) of reasons have decided that the times were both opportune and necessary to launch this diplomatic campaign. Part of the reason was believed simply logistical: many world leaders had visited here in recent years and this fall, after the 24th Party Congress last spring, was viewed as a convenient time to return home.

Egypt Said to Seek Debate On Mideast at UN Session

CAIRO, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Because of what it termed Israel's failure to carry out a United Nations resolution on the Middle East, Egypt will raise the problem "in its entirety" at the forthcoming General Assembly session.

GI's Reoccupy Support Base South of DMZ

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The U.S. military has reoccupied a base south of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), field reports said.

Decision Delayed On IRA Chief's Bid to Tour U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—An immigration hearing on whether to allow Irish Republican Army leader Joseph Cahill to tour the United States was adjourned today without decision until tomorrow morning.

King Seeking Jordan Unity

(Continued from Page 1) tion toward Israel would be in serious jeopardy. Informed observers said that King Hussein seeks to accomplish several goals, above all to rally both Palestinians and Jordanians around his throne.

King Seeking Jordan Unity

Mr. Ridd will deliver the major Egyptian address during the second half of the assembly session, which opens Sept. 21.

Opposition to Talks

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Britain's plan for talks between all the rival factions in Northern Ireland ran into trouble here tonight within hours of the announcement that Home Affairs Minister Reginald Maudling would hold the talks in London.

The provincial government's main opposition party, the Social Democratic and Labor party, and the mainly Catholic Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association both announced that they would have nothing to do with the talks.

The SDLP said that the talks were totally unacceptable and that the first step on the road to peace, justice and stability would be rejection of the present policies of the British government.

The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association declared that under no circumstances could it—or, it believed any other opposition group—participate until every internecine was resolved.

Thant in Touch With U.K. UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Thant disclosed today that he had been in touch with the British government about possible UN help in solving the Northern Ireland problem peacefully. He did not elaborate.

Over the weekend Irish Premier Lynch proposed that Britain and the republic jointly ask for a UN observer mission to patrol both sides of the border between Northern Ireland and the republic. Britain dislikes the idea.

Legal Aid for Witnesses

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Witnesses at an official inquiry into alleged brutality by British soldiers against internees will be allowed legal representation, it was announced today.

The inquiry had earlier been set up so that witnesses should testify alone. The three-men inquiry, led by the Northern Ireland "ombudsman," Sir Edmund Compton, will hear evidence in private but its findings will be made public.

Internees without trial for suspected terrorists was introduced on Aug. 9. The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association said the decision still left the inquiry "completely unacceptable."

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Alton Visiting Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Israel's Deputy Premier Yigal Alon discussed the situation in the Middle East with Swedish Premier Olof Palme for two hours today, Mr. Palme's office said.

Girl Jailed Until Trial In English Kidnapping

EARLOW, England, Sept. 7 (AP).—Pauline Margaret Jones, 23, a unemployed girl accused of kidnapping Denise Weller, 21 weeks old, and keeping her for five weeks, yesterday was ordered held in jail until a trial date is set.

Meeting With Guerrillas

Meanwhile, a Jordanian government delegation left today for Jidda, Saudi Arabia, for a reconciliation conference with commando representatives.

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Schumann Plans Visits

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann will pay official visits to Hungary tomorrow and Thursday and to Bulgaria Friday and Saturday, the Foreign Ministry has announced.

18th SALT Session

HELSINKI, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks went into their 18th session today at the U.S. Embassy here with a one-hour plenary meeting and a 30-minute informal exchange.

CANNES (France)

The Jewish congregation of Cannes takes great pleasure in announcing to all visitors the official opening on September 12th 1971 of a Jewish center.

Naples Razes Vandalized Famous Tree

NAPLES, Sept. 7 (AP).—With buzz saws and ropes, 10 workmen today hauled down a famous, centuries-old pine seen on most postcards showing the general view of Naples and its bay.

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All information from: Association Culturelle Israelite de Cannes 20 boulevard d'Alsace — 06 Cannes; Phone: 38.16.54

FAUCHON 28 Place de la Madeleine - PARIS PAY A VISIT to OUR WINE Dept. where you are offered FREE SAMPLING OF THE BEST FRENCH SPIRITS

The Swiss obsession with punctuality: It finally produced the Eterna Sonic. At Eterna we've been obsessed with punctuality for over 100 years. Finally, we decided that we should not merely concentrate our efforts on improving the conventional watch. So we turned to electronics. The electronic watch uses an incredibly accurate tuning fork mechanism. Which you don't need to wind up. And which hums instead of ticks. Before we came along it was the most accurate wristwatch you could buy. But we went even further. We added what we call a "flexion oscillator," which makes sure the tuning fork vibrates with exactly the same frequency, no matter its position on your wrist. Which makes it that much more accurate. Our Eterna Sonic will keep the same accurate time day in day out: less than 2 seconds variance a day. Eterna Ltd. Precision Watch Factory 2540 Grenchen/Switzerland

Pacification Aides Complain

Widespread Looting, Robbery Are Laid to Saigon's Troops

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (NYT).—South Vietnamese infantrymen, underpaid and underused, are turning increasingly to murder, looting and highway robbery of other South Vietnamese, according to American pacification workers in all parts of the country.

These workers fear that the crimes, much more serious than the petty thievery that has long existed here, will undermine the people's confidence in the government and in some cases harm local economies, which are tied to road transportation.

"It is worse, it is definitely very much worse," said Henry B. Cushing, the senior American provincial adviser in Quang Ngai, on South Vietnam's northern coast.

He continued: "It's the ordinary soldier who sees the local official doing well, or sees an army officer getting rich from U.S. supplies, and he says, 'I've never gotten my chance,' so he grabs his rifle and he takes it."

Mr. Cushing and other officials also attributed the rise in military crime to the general lull in the fighting, which has given the soldier more time to waste and made him need more money to spend.

Two weeks ago, in the Mekong Delta province of Bao Lieu, an intercity bus was stopped by a group of militiamen. They took the passengers' watches, wallets and rings—and a television set—and then sprayed the bus with rifle fire. Five persons were killed and as many more wounded, according to American officials in the provincial capital.

In Da Nang last month, a group of South Vietnamese paratroopers similarly stopped a U.S. Army bus carrying a troupe of South Korean entertainers and robbed them of their valuables, a U.S. official there said.

And in Quang Ngai, in Mr. Cushing's province, an American development officer expressed fears that security on Route One north to Da Nang would worsen with the pullout of the American 33d Division, not because the enemy would have a freer hand, he said, but because the South Vietnamese Second Division would be on the vital highway.

10 Pigs Get to Market "A guy will start out for Da Nang with 20 pigs," he said, "and he'll make 10 stops on the way, and get there with 10 pigs left."

The lawlessness of South Vietnamese soldiers in the interior is a daily occurrence for many shopkeepers and businessmen. Restaurant owners in Saigon have endless tales of soldiers who pay a meal, then left without paying. Cyclo-cab drivers who pedal South Vietnam's most common form of urban transportation say they do not like to pick up soldiers because they frequently refuse to pay at the end of the trip.

The "problem" is most pronounced in Cambodia, where the South Vietnamese Army's presence has already precipitated a crisis between the two uneasy allies.

"They are looting that country — just looting it," said Peter E. Brownback, the second highest ranking pacification official for Military Region II.

"When they've loaded their armored personnel carriers, they head for home and unload, and turn around and go back," Mr. Brownback said.

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Table with 2 columns: City, Temperature (C/F). Includes cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, BELGIUM, BERLIN, BRISBANE, BUDAPEST, CAIRO, CHONGKING, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, FLORENCE, GENEVA, HAMBURG, HELSINKI, ISTANBUL, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, LONDON, MADRID, MILAN, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NEW YORK, NICE, PARIS, PRAGUE, ROME, ST. LOUIS, STOCKHOLM, SWITZERLAND, VIENNA, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

Handwritten signature or note in the bottom left corner.

Marseilles Starts to Worry About Its Own Drug Users

By Henry Gringer

MARSEILLES (AP)—This splashed port city, described by American authorities as a major supply and transit point for drugs entering New York, is starting to worry about the possibility that in a few years time it may have the same problem as the American city has.

The awareness that Marseilles, a French city, is joining the ranks of cities in increasing quantities of drugs as well as processing them, is an important turning point in the struggle by American and French agents to control the flow of heroin and other narcotics.

An uproar was raised here, and in Paris recently by what appeared to be a deliberate effort by U.S. officials through an interview with John Cusack, Egyptian representative of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics to stir up concern over the problem and to call for support for solving it in the interests of France as well as of the United States.

In three articles in the newspaper *Le Matin* in France which has been conducting a campaign against the drug traffic, Mr. Cusack pointed to the situation in Marseilles as one of critical concern that had yielded disappointing results. He was quoted as saying that eight to 10 laboratories were processing morphine base into heroin, and that three or four "big wheels" apparently beyond the law, were financing the freely conducted operations.

Spread the Word

A major goal of the interview was understood to be to spread the word that the United States was prepared to pay large amounts and to afford protection to anyone with information that might lead to the laboratories, which have been so elusive that not one has been discovered since late 1969.

But the Ministry of the Interior and the local Paris police felt that they were under attack, having long complained their willingness to cooperate with American narcotics agents, they particularly resented the reference to "big wheels" with its implication that people were operating with impunity and perhaps political connivance.

Mr. Cusack, called upon to furnish proof, denied that he had referred to the police, and the U.S. Embassy paid tribute to them in an effort to soothe ruffled feelings.

Accompanied by considerable fanfare, an agreement on co-operation was signed by the French and American governments last February, formalizing a relationship between American and French narcotics agents that had been in effect for years. Nonetheless, the drug trade through Marseilles has seemed to grow instead of diminish.

Increased Pressure

The United States has increased its pressure on the French, who have begun to react more willingly as they have seen their own people become consumers.

Despite the increase in forces on both sides, no spectacular breakthrough has occurred since the protocol was signed, but the new expressions of concern indicated that the police as well as the people of Marseilles might be more willing to help.

Commissioner Robert Mattel, head of criminal police in Marseilles, said in an interview that his forces would continue to try to break the traffic, despite what he called the "propaganda campaign" that tends to divide the Americans and the French.

Mr. Mattel, who manages to be affable and tough looking at the same time and who emphasized his friendship with Mr. Cusack, said:

"Within 10 years, we will have the same drug problem as the Americans, so even if we were not so friendly with the American police, we would have to do something about the drug because of the danger to us."

"Shady People"

He said that 65 of the 250 detectives who cover most of the French Riviera—which Somerset Maugham once called "a sunny place for shady people"—were concentrating on drugs. It is the single most important thing that we are doing," he added.

The French official disputed Mr. Cusack's estimate of the number of laboratories in the Marseilles area, putting it at three or four. Mr. Mattel, who was born in Marseilles and has worked here for 20 of his 30 years as a policeman, promised that "we will find laboratories—I am convinced of it."

The French Narcotics Brigade has been in operation in recent weeks. In Paris a new commissioner, Francois Le Moutel, was named to head the countrywide drive. He in turn replaced the chief of the Marseilles squad with one of his close associates, Marcel Morin, an experienced crime fighter who has had no special experience with narcotics.

On the U.S. side the three-man detail in Marseilles also got a new chief last month, Joseph Coleman, who was sent from New York to replace Albert Hakib.

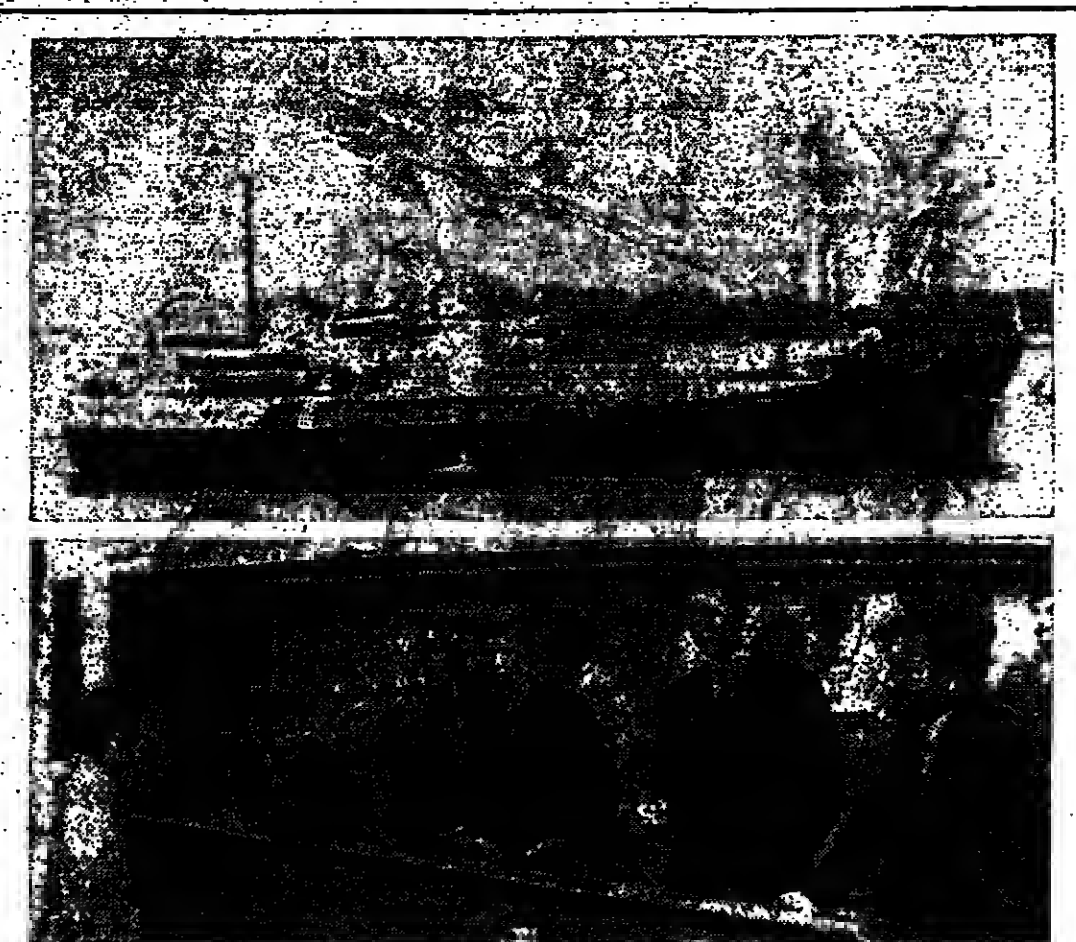
Mr. Mattel also pointed to the fact that within the last year, a ton of narcotics, mostly heroin or morphine base, was seized in the Marseilles area. He estimated that five tons of uncut narcotics reached the U.S. market annually.

American sources have estimated that as much as 88 percent of the heroin and other narcotics drugs entering New York have passed through Marseilles. Mr. Mattel said he did not agree but, asked to name his figure, smiled and answered, "It I said 20 percent that would be too low."

Mayor Asks Death Penalty

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The mayor of Marseilles, Gaston Defferre, said last night he wants the death penalty imposed on the leaders of France's drug racket and drug-pushers.

He said in an interview on Rhone radio: "I want to break this conspiracy of silence by asking the death penalty for all these 'big wheels'."



HOW DEEP IS 'THE OCEAN?'—In upper photo, the Soviet vessel *Blek* at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod for a four-week co-operative research program with U.S. and French oceanographic officials. In lower photo, Dr. Marvin D. Grosslein (left), program co-ordinator, talking with Russian crew members.

By 4 Fellow Psychologists Clark View on Mind Drugs For Leaders Is Challenged

By Boyce Rensberger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Four prominent psychologists have challenged the views of Dr. Kenneth B. Clark that new mind-affecting drugs should be developed to prevent political leaders from using their power in inhumane and unethical ways.

Dr. Clark, president of the American Psychological Association, had advanced his proposals last Saturday in an address before the association's annual meeting here.

He had said that with the threat of nuclear war so great and with the pressures of other crises increasing around the world, mankind could no longer stake its survival on conventional methods of preventing the inhumane consequences of political actions. Dr. Clark said the time had come to develop "medications" that would leaders should be required to take to subdue their propensity for violence.

Dr. Clark's challengers, representing several relevant specialties within psychology, said they disagreed strongly with his proposals. In a statement distributed at a press conference, which Dr. Clark also attended, they said they could not agree with the thesis that society's ills can be cured by a psychological pill and that they rejected the suggestion of "a quick technological fix."

They said they doubted whether drugs or other agents could be developed to have the effects Dr. Clark envisioned and that, even if they could, there would be enormous social and political problems over the control of their use.

There was even doubt that such a drug is possible, they said, because the evil that men do may not be a product of chemically neutralizable centers of the brain but the result of social systems and culturally imposed values.

Dr. Karl H. Pribram, a neurophysiologist from Stanford University, said he disagreed with one of Dr. Clark's fundamental assumptions about the nature of man.

"The normal brain is beautiful," Dr. Pribram said. "There is no demagogical animal or force lying within that needs chemical treatment."

Dr. Pribram added that although knowledge of how the brain works is increasing, persons outside this field of research may overestimate how much is known and how easy it would be to develop the kinds of chemical controls Dr. Clark suggests.

'Energy Parks' At Sea Predicted At Geneva Talks

GENEVA, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—An American atomic scientist predicted today that the world would eventually be powered by floating "energy parks" consisting of large nuclear reactors, together with a fuel reprocessing plant, anchored at sea on the coast of the ocean.

Dr. Arvin Weinberg, director of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, told the United Nations "Atoms for Peace" conference here that the increasing world population demanded an essentially inexhaustible energy source, and that the source would be nuclear.

Because of a shortage of suitable sites for power plants, Dr. Weinberg forecast that "energy parks" would be built by assembly line methods, floated to sea on huge barges and towed into place.

He said it appeared extremely unlikely that the release of high levels of waste heat from atomic power plant operations would have large-scale effects on climate and weather patterns. But man's energy output on a local scale was already close to the limit of the atmosphere's ability to accept waste heat and large cities must increasingly depend on the sea for cooling, he added.

Uruguay Fires Jail Chief Over Tupamaro Escape

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The Uruguayan government today fired the director general of prisons because of yesterday's mass breakout by 105 Tupamaro guerrillas.

The government said the escape of the Tupamaros and some of their leaders from Punta Carretas presented it with a grave situation. But a special communiqué said President Jorge Pacheco Areco will not permit either the Tupamaros or the need for tight security measures to affect the presidential elections scheduled for Nov. 28.

Then the government announced it had fired Col. Pascual Cirilo as head of the nation's prison system.

Reports in Montevideo that Interior Minister Danilo Sena and Defense Minister Federico Garcia Osorio have offered their resignations as a result of the Tupamaro escape through a tunnel could not be confirmed.

The escape left only 30 to 40 Tupamaros in prison and undid years of police work against what is one of the most successful urban guerrilla movements in Latin America.

Jet's Wheel Collapses On Takeoff at Dublin

DUBLIN, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Passengers scrambled onto the wings and down escape hatches of a plane at Dublin Airport today when its nose-wheel collapsed on the runway before takeoff.

Fire engines and ambulances sped to the plane but the 78 passengers and four crew members made their own way out before ladders or gangways could be put in position.

The British Midland Airways Viscount plane was bound for Derby, England.

2 Engine Blasts Preceded Hamburg Crash of Jetliner

HAMBURG, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Explosions in both jet engines immediately after takeoff from Hamburg Airport preceded the crash yesterday of a West German charter airliner with 121 passengers and crew aboard. Minister of Transport Georg Leber said today.

He said at a press conference that experts were examining the two Rolls-Royce engines and other aspects of the crash of the BA-111 jetliner. He said one of the engines was badly burned but the other was in reasonable condition.

He placed the death toll at 21, including one stewardess. Of the remainder, 94 passengers and five crew members survived the crash on a superhighway outside Hamburg. Seventeen of these were kept in hospitals.

Still unaccounted for was one person, who police said might have missed the plane or been taken by private car to a small hospital. Three other persons were injured near the crash site, apparently from flying wreckage.

Reinhold Huelis, 31, the pilot whose desperate auto-landing saved most of his passengers, remained under sedation in a Hamburg hospital. Experts waited to question him about the engine explosions.

The plane took off at 6:19 p.m. on a vacation run to the southern Spanish resort of Malaga for the Munich-based Pan International charter company. All aboard were Germans.

A minute after takeoff the pilot radioed an alarm to the control tower. Mr. Leber said the control tower instructed him to perform a left banking maneuver and return to the airport, but the crippled plane could not make it.

The pilot put the plane down on the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn, five miles north of the airport. In a trail of sparks it skidded several hundred yards along the highway, under an overpass, which broke off a wing, and swerved to a halt in a roadside meadow.

"It was a miracle there were

U.S. Seizes Boat Carrying Armed Cuban Exiles

MIAMI, Sept. 7 (UPI)—A 38-foot fishing boat apparently outfitted for anti-Castro guerrilla activity was seized by the Coast Guard in the Florida Straits yesterday between the U.S. mainland and Cuba.

Six men aboard—five Cuban exiles and an American writer—were arrested and brought to Miami aboard the cutter *Steadfast*. They will face a hearing before a U.S. magistrate on charges of violating the arms control provisions of the U.S. legal code.

A spokesman for Alpha 66, a Miami-based Cuban exile group, said some of the men were members.

The cutter intercepted the fishing vessel Brother while on routine patrol in the straits, according to a Coast Guard spokesman in Miami.

Found aboard the craft were 3,500 rounds of ammunition, parts of a 50-caliber machine gun, a rubber raft, wet suits, knives and a supply of rice and sugar. The Coast Guard spokesman said the vessel appeared to be outfitted for guerrilla activity.

Filipinos Split On Red Threat

MANILA, Sept. 7 (UPI)—A special Senate committee Sunday issued a 100-page report saying that there is no "clear and present" danger of a Communist-led insurrection in the Philippines. The committee was dominated by foes of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The report was the result of seven senators' one-year study of the situation in Central Luzon, north of Manila, where Communist rebels have operated since World War II.

President Marcos suspended the writ of habeas corpus on Aug. 21, saying Communists had plans "to burn down Manila," assassinate public leaders and begin an insurrection. The House of Representatives, dominated by Mr. Marcos's Nationalist party, yesterday endorsed the president's suspension of the writ, calling his move "a bold act of statesmanship."

'Sesame Street,' U.S. TV Show, Rejected by BBC

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—"Sesame Street," the American children's television program that has been translated and shown in 46 countries, has been turned down by the British Broadcasting Corp. as nondemocratic and possibly dangerous for little Britons.

The BBC children's program chief Monica Sims said that the state-supported network was worried by what she called the American show's attempt to change children's behavior. "This sounds like indoctrination, and a dangerous extension of the use of television."

But Britain's Independent Television, ITV, has decided to go ahead and show "Sesame Street" for 13 weeks starting Sept. 23 on a London station.

Harlech Television, an ITV station in Wales, screened 10 chapters of the U.S. show last spring as an experiment to see whether "Sesame Street" was suitable for British youngsters.

TV Tower Falls In U.S., Kills 7

SHOREVIEW, Minn., Sept. 7 (UPI)—Seven workers were killed today when a 137-foot tower television tower collapsed and crashed through part of a transmitter building below.

The seven died when the tower crashed as workers prepared to lift a platform to the top of the structure to serve as a base for three Minneapolis-St. Paul television station antennas.

Two men in the transmitter building below the tower were injured but a spokesman said he did not believe they were seriously hurt.

2 Power Failures Black Out Toronto

TORONTO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Electricity was restored in most of Toronto today after two power failures blacked out most of the metropolitan area.

The initial failure last night caused major traffic jams, stopped subways and forced many hospitals to switch to emergency generators. Service was slowly being restored when a power surge caused the second failure about an hour later. Most power was restored before midnight.

Jet's Wheel Collapses On Takeoff at Dublin

DUBLIN, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Passengers scrambled onto the wings and down escape hatches of a plane at Dublin Airport today when its nose-wheel collapsed on the runway before takeoff.

Fire engines and ambulances sped to the plane but the 78 passengers and four crew members made their own way out before ladders or gangways could be put in position.

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Fire Behind the Smoke?

The Soviet press attack on its Communist neighbor, China, has developed a duration, consistency and virulence that go a good deal beyond any purely formal reaction to the signs of a Sino-American rapprochement. It strongly suggests fire behind the smoke—but what is the blaze intended to consume?

One possibility is that with the conclusion of the Berlin agreement Moscow feels sufficiently comfortable about its Western frontiers to turn toward the East. Another is that the paper barrage is simply to back up Soviet efforts to obtain an acceptable boundary settlement with China. But it would take a hardy Kremlinologist to provide a firm definition of exactly what is in the Soviet mind in this regard.

It is obvious enough that relations between the United States and Red China are not going to change sufficiently to alter the balance of power in the Far East. Indeed, the Taiwan tangle in the United Nations could still blight the tender shoots of understanding springing up between Washington and Peking. Mr. Nixon's visit, while it may have touched off the current Soviet press offensive, hardly seems to justify it—and, in fact, the emphasis is increasingly upon general Chinese errors and plots, rather than on any particular episode in foreign affairs.

The hope for the peace of the Far East lies in a general minimizing of frictions, a general trend toward a more stable order.

There are signs that such a development is not impossible, despite the Vietnamese war, the domestic turmoil in the Philippines and the present difficulties between Japan and the United States. The latter can be worked out; North and South Korea have begun a process that could lead at least to an agreement to disagree without fighting about it. The Americans and Chinese might well arrive at a similar conclusion.

There still remains the Soviet Union. It has no peace treaty with Japan, and is at least verbally at odds with China. The diminution of the American presence enhances the importance of the Soviet position—does it also really enhance Soviet fears?

Summit meetings—especially when a large number of summits are crowded into a conference room, with a vague and general agenda—are not promising instruments of diplomacy. But it would seem that some preparations should be made, or at least serious consideration be given, to the possibility of a Pacific conference. Much groundwork would still have to be laid; many bilateral misunderstandings would have to be ironed out, before such a conference could hope to be more than a free-for-all. But it would be better for the world if the Pacific leaders were trying to look beyond present confusions rather than simply endeavoring to seek the fire behind Moscow's journalistic smoke.

The Ambivalent Atom

U Thant's message to the fourth international Atomic Peace Conference which has opened in Geneva illustrated how far opinion in this area has shifted from the ebullient optimism of a decade ago. The United Nations secretary-general's emphasis was on the "ambivalence of nuclear technology," a technology that can be employed both for peace and for war. More generally, U Thant noted that "optimism about what science can do for man has been somewhat tempered," because, he noted, "its benefits have opened new vistas, but have also brought some unforeseen and unpleasant side effects." This was more sober rhetoric than that customary in the days when men imagined that the peaceful atom would bring limitless energy, a revolution in medicine, and other great benefits at small cost.

If anything, the pendulum in this country is moving in the opposite direction with increasing—some would argue, excessive—concern for the disadvantages of nuclear technology as against its contributions. A major milestone in this process was reached last week when the Atomic Energy Commission decided to submit without appeal to a fed-

eral court of appeals decision in the controversial Calvert Cliffs plant case. That decision accused the AEC of making a "mockery" of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 by insisting that only radiation hazards must be considered in deciding whether nuclear power plants can be built or put into operation.

Immediately, the AEC surrender means that it will look into the question of thermal pollution as well, and review permits and licenses that it granted earlier to 96 nuclear power plants, including five now in operation and also including Con Edison's Indian Point plant. Thus a giant question mark has been raised about the availability of adequate electric power for the nation as a whole—and for New York City as well—over the years immediately ahead. The review will inevitably cause more delays in the already slow and tortuous process of making new nuclear-power facilities available for use. The nation may yet pay a heavy price for earlier failure to recognize the ambivalent atom for what it is.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

America's Wealth

America would no longer pay its debts; but America would continue to show the world what imperialism still represents under one form or another. It is true that, to justify his real call for help, Mr. Nixon recalled that Europe would not have recovered from the last war as it did without U.S. aid. But the fact is that the Americans owe their fabulous wealth less to their own merits than to the misfortune of the European nations, whose bankers they were during the world conflict, and subsequently to the monetary system which they introduced, politely but virtually forcibly, to establish and further develop that wealth at the expense of the same nations.

—From *La Nation* (Paris).

Oil and Politics

The North Sea could soon be witness to a historical turnaround. The state-owned National Iranian Oil Company, in bidding jointly with BP for an oil and gas concession in the British zone of the North Sea, stands ready to repay Britain for generations of exploitation of Middle Eastern resources by Western oil companies. Iran's participation, taken with the effects of President Nixon's devaluation of the dollar and accompanying economic measures, could mean that a new round of negotiations between oil producers and companies is not too far away. The period of pricing stability which the oil companies believed they had bought through the Tehran and Tripoli agreements would thus fall short of the five years they had hoped for. The OPEC conference due to open in Beirut on Sept. 22 will show the way the problems of local participation and the dollar are being viewed.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 8, 1896

NEW YORK—Mr. George Gould is preparing for next year an expedition which will attempt to reach the North Pole. His plan is to divide his voyage into a number of stages, and to reach the goal in a number of years, if necessary. A ship will be sent out to some extreme northerly point, where a house will be built to receive provisions and materials. Then an expedition will leave this point and push as far north as possible where another house will be built. This process will be continued until the Pole is reached.

Fifty Years Ago

September 8, 1921

WASHINGTON—Writing to Senator McCormick, President Harding reviewed the progress of the Republican administration for its first half-year, declaring that it was "working its way out of a writer of waste at an impressive rate." The President expressed pride in the achievements of the administration, and expects even greater results in the next six months. By indirectness the letter attacks the extravagance of the last administration, and cites examples of waste and inefficiency.



What Do You Mean, What Have We Been Fighting For? Here's an Example of a Vietnamese Determining His Own Future, Already.

Man on a Spot

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—As the Congress returns from its summer recess, the man to watch is more than ever Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee. For Mr. Mills has been put on the spot by the administration's recent turnabout in economic policy.

But there is a way for him to shift the monkey onto Mr. Nixon's back. And if that happens, a very sour note is going to be introduced to the chorus of relative harmony that has hitherto marked the President's new economic policy.

So far the impact of the administration's economic measures on Mr. Mills has been that of a filmflam operation. All through the spring and early summer, Mills had been warning of economic trouble to come and making suggestions for a more active policy to combat inflation and unemployment.

But all through this period the administration said that everything was going well on the economic front and that Mills was an alarmist. On top of that, in a personal affront, the White House virtually called Mills a cheap political liar when he indicated that he had had a role in securing voluntary restraints on shoe exports to this country by Italy.

A Reversal

In the big turn-around of Aug. 15, the administration borrowed a large part of the economic program previously blocked out by Mills. In particular, and without any acknowledgment that the White House had been wrong while the chairman had been right, the Nixon administration called for quick action by the Ways and Means Committee on two major tax matters—repeal of the 7 percent auto excise and enactment of a 10 percent investment credit.

Having advocated those measures himself, Mills is in no position to renege now. But as an individual not without a certain personal distaste for the President and as a party man determined that the Republicans not get off without blame for putting

the country in a difficult spot economically, Mills will want to do more than simply rubber-stamp the President's tax request. One thing he will probably want to do is extend the tax benefits which are now heavily weighted in favor of business to ordinary consumers. To that end he will probably push through the Ways and Means Committee a liberalization or an increase in the exemption on personal income tax.

Another strong possibility is that Mills will want to take some of the goodies out of the package being offered by the administration to his business clients. As a price for letting the investment credit go through, he will probably insist that the Treasury revoke a previously announced administrative action for more rapid depreciation.

But the big weapon in Mills's hands is the weapon he used when President Johnson wanted tax changes back in 1967. At that time Mills demanded, and got, a presidential commitment to cut the budget.

Given the \$25 billion federal deficit for the last fiscal year, and the \$25 billion deficit that impends this year, Mills can make a strong case that as a contribution to the fight on inflation the federal government should sharply restrict its expenditures. He might demand as a price for passage of the President's tax package an administration cut of, say, \$10 billion in the budget now before the Congress.

Two Problems

There are two difficulties intrinsic to that approach. For one thing, left to his own devices President Nixon would probably cut just the welfare items Democrats want to preserve—and the defense, highway, space and other programs the Democrats would like to water down. More important, a strong argument can be made that a high level of federal spending is required for a return to full employment and prosperity.

But Wilbur Mills is a man of tremendous resourcefulness. He may be able to figure out, in conjunction with his heavily

Democratic Senate, a way that will force the administration to concentrate cuts on the Republican rather than the Democratic clients. He may also feel, especially given the treatment he has recently had in the White House, that achieving prosperity is the President's lookout—not that of the Democratic Congress. And if so, he is disposed to put a bold on expenditures as a price for voting the new tax program, then the President will find himself obliged to make budget cuts that are bound to be politically painful.

The AMA: Can It Heal Itself?

By Everett R. Hollis

LA JOLLA, Calif.—Dr. George Abbott is 30 years old, five years out of medical school and just starting private practice in this affluent and conservative suburb of San Diego. He refuses to join the American Medical Association because, to him, it is "archaic and irrelevant."

On his lapel he wears a button that says: "Caution—the AMA may be hazardous to your health."

The buttons have sprouted in 30 cities across the country where there are chapters of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, a militant organization of about 7,000 doctors who regard the AMA as a menace to enlightened medical care.

This disaffection has already reduced the AMA's share of the nation's practicing physicians. For the first time in at least 50 years, the association—long regarded as the nation's most powerful medical lobby—faces the prospect of having a minority of the nation's doctors as dues-paying members.

In 1962, 61.5 percent of MDs in the United States were members of the association. At the beginning of this year, 163,214 doctors—50.3 percent of the 324,028 active physicians in the United States—were AMA members, and some less than 50 percent is expected by the end of the year.

The AMA, however, claims three out of four of the office-based doctors who treat patients and whom "most people think of when they think of a doctor."

Growing Ferment

Less apparent than the open disaffection that is reducing its share of the U.S. medical profession is a growing ferment within the organization's ranks. Regional AMA officials are criticizing the organization's hierarchy for what they regard as its failure to appeal to the 8,000 young doctors throughout the country who enter medical practice each year.

Dr. Andrew Abernathy, a 27-year-old general practitioner in Atlanta, which the AMA has long considered to be one of its strongholds, says he probably will resign from the organization next year.

"Frankly, I am sort of ashamed to admit that I belong to the AMA," he said. "I don't feel that it represents the best interests of the people. It has imposed everything without offering viable alternatives."

The AMA's executive vice-president, Ernest E. Howard, acknowledges that attacks from both the left and the right are "causing turmoil in the organization," particularly over the issue of national health insurance. Con-

With a British Patrol A Stroll in Belfast

By Alfred Friendly

BELFAST—As the foot patrol leaves the battalion's tactical headquarters, a police station on Springfield Road, the queasy feeling begins, engendered more by imaginings than likelihood. Snappings have been frequent, but there's always the chance. It is a standard "duck patrol," six men, three on each side of the street in tandem, 10 yards apart, walking slowly and hugging the walls between the corners, moving quickly across the intersections and alleys.

At 9 p.m., there is still some light this far north. The young lieutenant, with standard blond toothbrush mustache but new to Belfast, has pointed out that it is safer in total darkness, when you're harder for a sniper to see. This may be, but the twilight is nevertheless a comfort.

The patrol moves with precision and you sense that however much "squaring things" and ceremonial stamping of the Scots Guards battalion may have been done on their last assignment of safeguarding the queen at Windsor and delighting American tourists, they also learned something about moving around a hostile slum at night.

Arms Poised

The sergeant on point pauses long at each corner, looks sharply, and moves ahead across the street, guarding the crossing of the road. The automatic rifles and the lieutenant's pistol are carried at the ready.

There are still people about, but you suddenly feel yourself in one of those plays where one set of characters on the stage is supposed to be oblivious to the presence of others. No one looks at you, but only through you. Conversations—or silences—continue as you pass, without change. There must be hostility—the area is exclusively Catholic—but there is no sign of it. No sign, in fact, of anything, not even a turn of the head in recognition of your presence. It is not pleasant.

A soccer ball, belonging to kids still playing in the street, bounces a few feet ahead of the lead man. He runs so it and kicks it back neatly, unable to resist. There is no acknowledgment of the gesture, though it was poignant enough to make you want to cry.

It was had enough marching down narrow streets past endless rows of identical tiny, monotonously ugly houses fronting on the sidewalk with a thousand dark windows above you, each a perfect vantage point for a marksman. It is worse when

you turn into an alley, narrower and darker, just outside the walls enclosing the back-yard privies.

The question nags at you: Who is the hunter and who is the hunted? In theory the patrol is supposed to be looking for known IRA figures, wanted for arrest or internment. In practice, it presents itself as sitting—or at best, slow walking—ducks. Duck patrol: The term is apt?

A light in the second story of one of the houses snaps on and off, quickly. It is a standard signal: patrol in the area.

Surely, you think, this is a fool's game: No IRA man on the wanted list is likely to pose himself to a patrol whose march has been advertised by the grapevine long in advance of its appearance. And yet, a lot of them and considerable quantities of gelignite have been picked up by just such tactics.

Mostly, though, the young lieutenant has told you, the patrols are useful as deterrents. They tend to keep down, or at least make more difficult, the movement of the gunmen and their ammunition: The patrols keep them a bit on the run.

Scene of Riot

You pass a 30-yard stretch where the flagstones are missing, meaning that this has been the scene of some not too ancient riot where the stones, broken up on the spot, served as ammunition. Then another stretch, where the lifted flagstones have been recently replaced by asphalt paving, less adaptable for digging up and throwing.

In the window of every house is a small card reading "free the internees." The real sentiment of the householder, you wonder, on the result of organized individualism? The former, you are obliged to conclude. Even in the moderate, non-IRA population, the interment order three weeks ago was an abomination.

You break out ultimately from the alleys and narrow streets into the Falls Road, Belfast's Catholic fifth avenue. Most of the pubs, victims of blasting by the Protestants a year or two ago, have come-boards replacing what used to be plate-glass windows.

At last the entrance back to the headquarters. It is 11 o'clock. Half a mile distant, to the south, comes the thud of an explosion. "First tonight," the sentry says, looking at his watch. "Ten minutes later than last night."

servative doctors contend that the association's MedicoRight proposal is a socialist sellout; the liberals call it a weak palliative.

And the organization's equivocal stand on the Nixon administration's health maintenance organization plan for prepaid group medical care appears to satisfy neither conservatives nor liberals.

Dr. Howard insists that, except in the state of New York, where resignations from the AMA are widespread, there have as yet been no significant defections—although trouble may be brewing in California.

Core Is Solid

The core of the AMA's strength—the private practicing physician—remains formidable. Nine of 10 doctors who belong to state medical societies were members of the association last year. The disidents are largely younger doctors involved in public health and institutional medicine.

In New York State, where the AMA expects to lose 7,000 to 9,000 members, 13,454 doctors had paid their current dues as of June 4 or about 7,000 fewer than were maintaining membership in the state medical society. Last year before the end of compulsory dual membership, the AMA had nearly 27,000 New York State members.

About 26,000 doctors affiliated with the California Medical Association have begun balloting in a referendum to decide whether they will follow New York's example and abandon compulsory membership in the AMA. If this association's "revivify membership" hold in California is broken, the AMA as a representative of 9,000 members, Ohio and Colorado are considering similar referendums.

The criticism most frequently heard among younger doctors is that the AMA is dominated by "old men with fixed ideas" who are out of touch with today's

medical challenges and responsibilities and who look upon their affiliation with the association primarily as a protection for their economic well-being.

Although the disaffection is most evident in the larger urban centers, it also extends to smaller towns and the domains of the vanishing "country doctor."

"Many of us feel that the AMA is not concerned with the individual physician's role in the great roots," said Dr. William Morton of Calverton, Ga. "It tends to represent the interests of the higher-ups."

But the average small-town doctor thinks he cannot afford to sever his ties with the association and the state medical societies. Dr. Morton said, because of his hospital admission privileges, patient referrals and other fringe benefits.

"If you are not a member of the AMA, people tend to look down their noses at you when you apply for hospital privileges," he said.

Particularly antagonistic to the association are many hospital residents and interns, who represent about one-fifth of all the medical men engaged in direct patient care. They have never adhered to the association in any significant numbers and many have been denied membership.

A group of residents and interns who call themselves the National Student Conference are trying to form a national organization, either with the blessing of the AMA or in opposition to it. One of the leaders of the movement is Dr. Andrew Bottoms, 32-year-old San Francisco pathologist, who described the AMA as representative of "entrepreneur medicine."

"We are going to try and work with the AMA, but if they don't wake up and listen to the young medical men they're headed for trouble," he said. "They'll listen to us, or they'll segregate."

INTERNATIONAL
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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-9e. Tel.: 22-25-00. Telex 28350. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Sawyer.

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Peron Body Sole Denied by Vatican

ay No Part Coffin Transfers
ROME, Sept. 7 (NYT)—The Vatican declared today that it had not been involved with the location of the body of Eva Peron, which was returned to her husband, former President of Argentina, in Buenos Aires last Friday. However, Vatican sources have indicated that the late Pope Paul VI had had a role in the sequence of events.

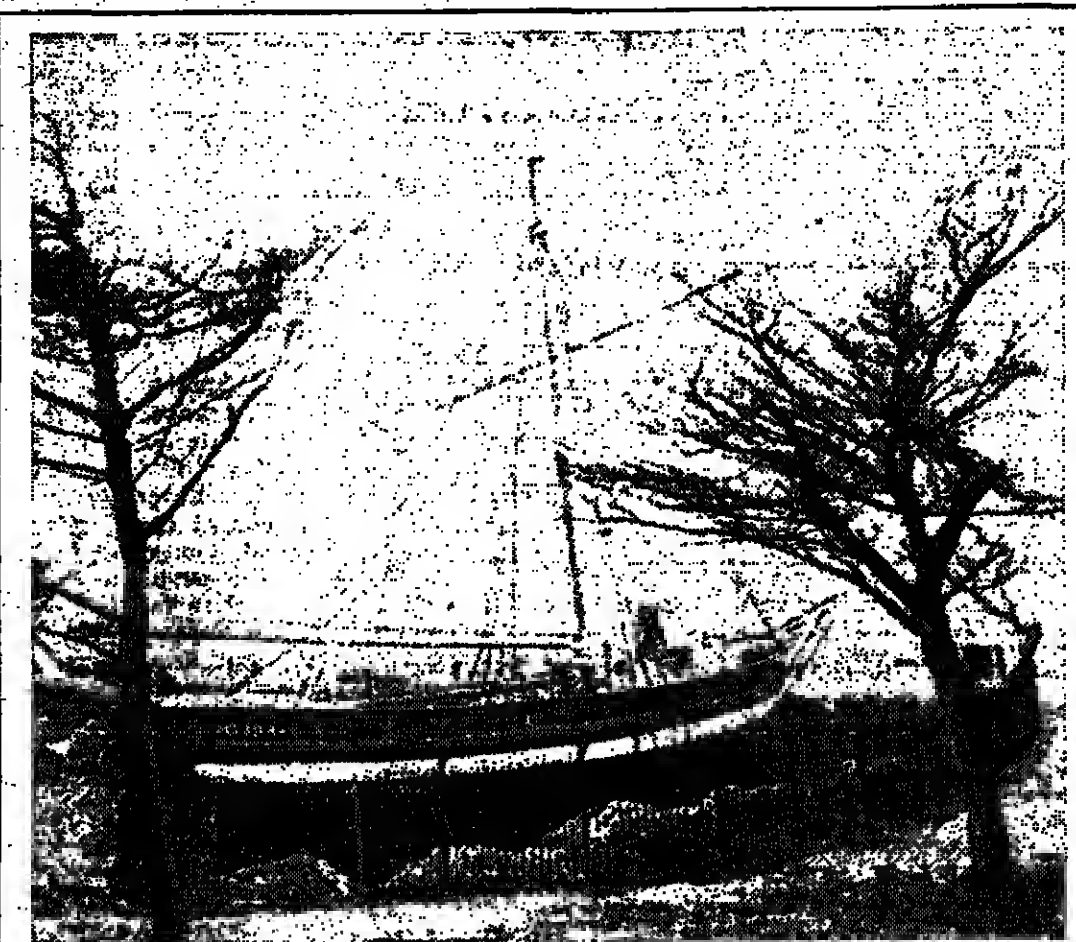


A SWIFT FIRE—Giant statue of Gulliver overlooking a giant tire fascinate pedestrians by its immense size on Tokyo's Ginza shopping area. The 39-foot statue was put on display by a Japanese tire company. The tire, for a 200-ton truck, is 12 feet in diameter, 3 1/2 feet wide and weighs over three tons.

Lead in Air Of U.S. Cities Called a Peril

To the Children, Not to Average Adult

By Richard D. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (NYT)—High levels of lead in the air of American cities pose health hazards to young children, according to a federal report yesterday on environmental problems associated with common metal.



LITTLE VIKING—The hardy Norwegian sloop Gjoa, the first vessel to conquer the Northwest Passage, stands landlocked on the edge of San Francisco's Golden Gate Park. In 1906, under the command of famed Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen, the 47-ton 76-foot Gjoa sailed into San Francisco harbor after completing a three-year five-month voyage from Norway. Amundsen was given a hero's welcome, but the ship was left to rot in a shipyard until Norwegians in the area started a restoration program in the 1940s and put the Gjoa on display in the park. Now Norway wants the ship for its Maritime Museum near Oslo.

U.S. Scientists Turn Manure Into Crude Oil

Even Old Mattresses Yield a Usable Fuel

By Alexander Auerbach
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7.—Plans are under way to produce millions of barrels of oil from manure, sewage, vegetable waste and household rubbish.

1 Dead, 15 Hurt in Violence At California Rock Festival

From Wire Dispatches
WATSONVILLE, Calif., Sept. 7.—One man was killed and about 15 persons injured last night when violence erupted between motorcycleists and other youths after a rock festival, the Santa Cruz County sheriff's spokesman said.

Israeli Group in Russia Calls Renewal of Ties Unlikely

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (NYT)—A delegation of prominent Israelis, concluding 12 days of talks in the Soviet Union tonight, saw little likelihood of an early resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union.

Soviet Probe Enters Orbit Around Moon

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The Soviet Union's unmanned Luna-18 moon probe entered lunar orbit today. Western space sources predicted it will land on the moon to gather soil samples or unaided a new robot explorer.

Nordic Countries To Back Peking Admission to UN

By Hedrick Smith

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The Nordic countries will vote for China's admission to the United Nations, it was announced today after a foreign ministers' meeting.

Russian Leaves Boat, Swims to Canada

By Hedrick Smith

PRINCE RUPERT, British Columbia, Sept. 7 (AP)—A young Russian seaman swam a half-mile in darkness through heavy seas over the weekend to reach the British Columbia coast after abandoning one of 11 Soviet fishing boats taking shelter from a storm.

French Stop Pricing Air Tickets in Dollars

By Hedrick Smith

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—French airlines have started to price their tickets in francs instead of dollars because of the monetary crisis, official sources said here.

ATO Hopeful Nixon-China

WASH., Sept. 7 (UPI)—South East Asia Treaty Organization said in its annual report yesterday that the year had disturbing developments in it, but ended "on a hopeful note with President Nixon's proposal to visit China."

British Unionists Vote Two Ways On Registration

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The Trades Union Congress (TUC), representing more than 10 million British workers, today split in confusion over plans to fight recent government anti-strikes legislation.

Scooter Buyers in India Face 10 Years of Waiting

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (AP)—A sign in the window of a motor scooter dealer advises prospective buyers: "Delivery Period Approximately 10 Years."

9 Mothers Seized As Busing Starts In Pontiac, Mich.

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 7 (UPI)—The first court-ordered school busing desegregation program for a Northern city in the United States began today. Nine protesting mothers were arrested.

India Floodwaters Continue to Rise

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Floodwaters continued to rise today in Lucknow, where a quarter of the city is now under water. At least 7,000 more persons were evacuated from their homes.

9 Mothers Seized As Busing Starts In Pontiac, Mich.

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 7 (UPI)—The first court-ordered school busing desegregation program for a Northern city in the United States began today. Nine protesting mothers were arrested.

New U.K. Nuclear Sub

BARROW-IN-FORNES, Eng., Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Britain's seventh nuclear submarine, the Swiftsure, was launched here today. It is the first of a new class of high-performance, deep-diving submarines.

Nader Unit Calls Volvo Advertising In U.S. Deceptive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Ralph Nader's Center for Auto Safety has accused Volvo, Inc. of a "monumentally" deceptive U.S. national advertising campaign on the merits of the Volvo automobile.

9 Mothers Seized As Busing Starts In Pontiac, Mich.

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 7 (UPI)—The first court-ordered school busing desegregation program for a Northern city in the United States began today. Nine protesting mothers were arrested.

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mise en scène de Jacques Charon

Comment

Kennedy Center: \$66.4 Million in 'Tasteful Corn'

By Ada Louise Huxtable

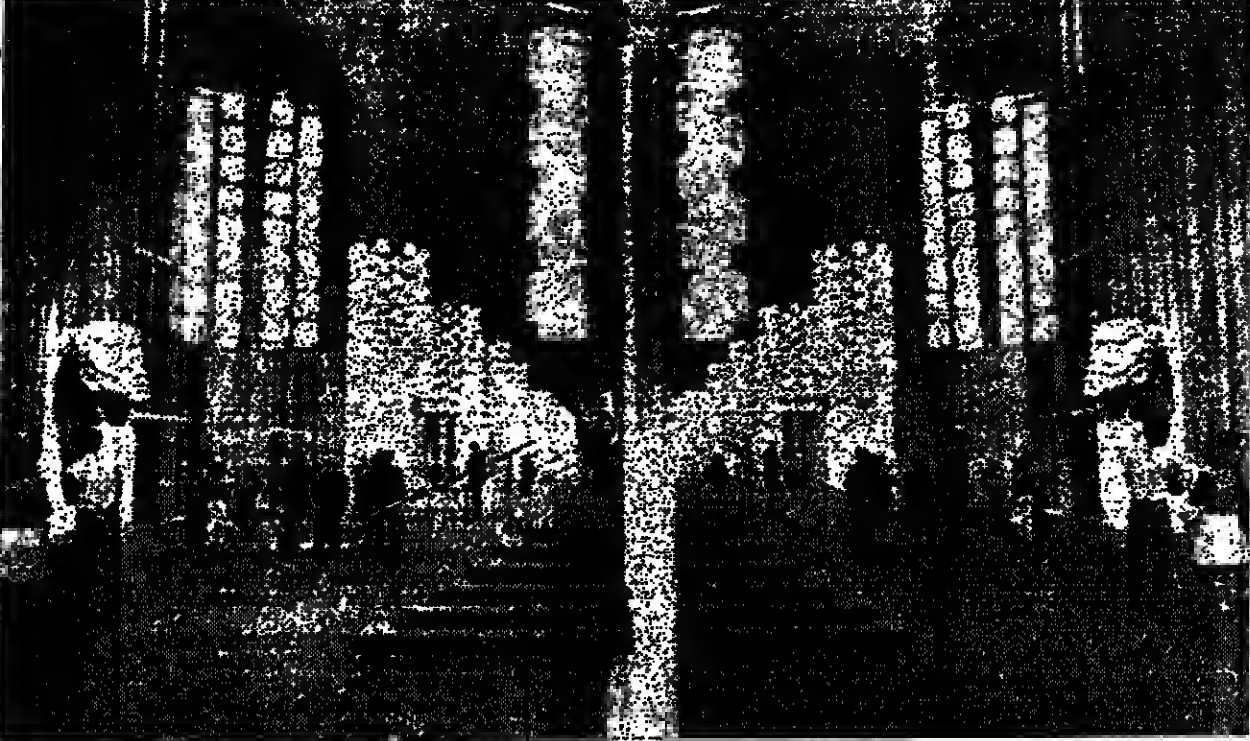
WASHINGTON (UPI)—This capital city specializes in hallucinatory monuments and endless corridors. It uses marble like cotton wool. It is the home of government, of, for and by the people, and of taste for the people—the big, the bland, and the banal. The Kennedy Center, opening this week, does not break the rule.

The style of the Kennedy Center is Washington superstyle, but just a little bit bigger. Albert Speer would have approved. It has apothecized the corridor in the 600-foot-long, 80-foot-high Grand Foyer (the length of three New York City blockfronts), one of the biggest rooms in the world, into which the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles could be cozily nested. It would be a super-tunnel without its saving Belgian gift of mirrors.

The corridor is "dressed up" in the words of the architect, Edward Durrell Stone, by 18 of the world's biggest crystal chandeliers, with planters and furniture still to come. There is enough red carpet for a total environment.

Two Halls

There are two other flag-burg, polished-marble-walled, red-carpeted, 250-foot-long and 60-foot-high corridors called the Hall of States and the Hall of Nations. They are disquietingly reminiscent of the overscaled vacuity of Soviet palaces of culture. They would be great for drag racing.



A bust of John F. Kennedy is reflected in the Grand Foyer mirrors at the Kennedy Center as the public arrives for the Monday night dress rehearsal of Bernstein's "Mass."

The two halls separate the three theaters that are the structure's raison d'être: the Opera House, the Concert Hall and the Eisenhower Theater. The Grand Foyer is the entrance to them all.

The building itself is a super-bunker, 100 feet high, 650 feet long and 300 feet wide, on the Potomac. One more like this and the city will sink.

Because it is a national landmark, there is only one way to judge the Kennedy Center—against the established standard of progressive and innovative excellence in architectural design that this country is known and admired for internationally.

Unfortunately, the center sets still another record—for architectural default. What it has in size, it lacks in distinction. Its character is aggrandized posh. It

is an embarrassment to have it stand as a symbol of American artistic achievement before the nation and the world.

The Kennedy Center not only does not achieve this standard of innovative excellence; it did not seek it. The architect opted for something ambiguously called "timelessness" and produced meaninglessness. It is to the Washington manner born. Too bad, since there is so much of it.

The interiors aim for conventional, comfortable, garish grand huzz. This is gemtlich Speer.

The Opera House, a 2,300-seat hall with superior sight lines and equipment, looks like one of those passé, red-padded drugstore candy Valentines.

The dark red fabric walls are buttoned down with rows of gold knobs and the Austrian crystal lights suggest nothing so much as department store Christmas displays. To this observer, it is singularly depressing.

The 2,750-seat Concert Hall, its acoustic wood walls painted white, has red seats and carpet and is buttoned down with Norwegian crystal fixtures. This at least is cheerful and suggests 1920s modern.

Restaurants on the top, terrace floor are in expense account French by way of Austria, and nearly Scandinavian. They are red.

There are two ways of defending the center's design. One, already popular, is to say that it doesn't really matter and that the only thing that counts are those badly needed performance halls and how they work.

Insulation

The three houses have had to be separated and insulated from each other for vibration and sound leakage and jets outside, and from other floors and functions.

Suspension and soundproofing have been achieved through incredibly complex and expensive concrete and steelwork that belies the apparent logic of the plan. Structurally, the achievement is considerable, and economically, it is almost a bargain.

The giant steel trusses hidden behind the scenes are far more impressive than the truly awful, gold-epoxy-painted steel columns that run visibly through the building, which add decorative aluminum fins along the facades.

Environmentally, the center has been severely criticized for its setting and isolation from city life. But many Washingtonians like the idea of driving to a "safe" bastion of culture. Again, it's what people really want.

As completed, the center's pusses include its public amenities—its entrance plaza, riverfront promenade, eating facilities and outdoor terraces with views. And credit and sympathy must go to the dedicated and hard-working sponsors who have actually brought three major performing halls to Washington.

May all the performing arts flourish. Because the building is a national tragedy. It is a cross between a concrete candy box and a marble sarcophagus in which the art of architecture lies buried.

Cheers for Bernstein At the Center

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—With the former President's sole surviving brother in the audience, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts opened its doors to the public last night for a dress rehearsal of Leonard Bernstein's "Mass."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and Mrs. Kennedy, joined a capacity crowd of 2,300 in the Opera House to hear the work that Mr. Bernstein wrote at the request of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis in honor of her late husband.

The public response to the Bernstein work was a prolonged thunderous standing ovation that brought Bernstein to his feet in the presidential box where he was sitting, and finally to the stage to congratulate the performers. The composer will not return what the critics think until late this week—they will not return the work until after the formal opening tomorrow night.

"It was fitting... fitting," said Sen. Kennedy. "It surpasses all expectations."

Last night's performance was for the general public, who paid from \$5 to \$15 for their seats. A second dress rehearsal tonight is for the diplomatic corps, governors and members of Congress.

Rumors continue to circulate that Mrs. Onassis will change her mind and attend the formal opening tomorrow. President Richard M. Nixon has turned over the presidential box to the Kennedy family for the occasion. Mrs. Onassis sent her regrets last week citing "personal and private reasons." Yesterday, the New York Daily News reported that she had decided to attend on the urging of her husband, Aristotle Onassis. However, today, Mrs. Onassis's personal secretary, Nancy Tuckerman, said of the report, "I'm quite sure it is not true."

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Venice Festival: A Critical Selection

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE, Sept. 7 (UPI)—It seems likely that prizes will be restored to the Venice Film Festival next year. There were none this year and the result was that the best of the entries were lumped with the worst.

The festival itself, which ended last night, was something of an experiment. Gian Luigi Rondi, whose appointment as director was opposed by the left wing of the Italian cinema industry, succeeded in re-establishing the festival as an event of international importance. Even Peick asked to participate and, for the first time, sent a film to a foreign festival—"Red Women's Detachment," a photographed opera ballet. Communist China's representatives made one demand, asking that a film from Formosa be eliminated from the program. It was.

In the absence of prizes, integrity demands some recognition of the superior motion pictures and performances seen here.

The most remarkable cinematic achievement was "Do-De-Skodon" the Japanese tragedy of subject misery directed by Akiro Kurosawa. If prizes had been available, however, this film would not have qualified as a contender as it has been seen at other festivals.

Dennis Hopper's second film, "The Last Movie," was the most imaginative contribution by a younger director. The technique is wayward, but winning, keeping it wonderfully alive. The finale is overdone and over-long. Hopper wants to demonstrate that performance and actor are not one, that the interpreter is not the personality of the role. True, in the theater, the actor who has played Hamlet and been slain on the stage rises after the final curtain and comes out to take a bow. But he does not then execute a tap dance and go skating in an ice show. But, despite the unsatisfactory finish, "The Last Movie" is a stimulating experience.

The Yugoslav entry, "The Role My Family Played in the World Revolution," is a scolding, slapstick satire on the new order in the Balkans. Often hilarious with grotesque caricaturing, it has—as do all sound farces—an undercurrent of sad and bitter truth.

Experiment has characterized many films seen here. In "The Touch," Ingmar Bergman attempts to revitalize a tired triangle tale by injecting it with psychological nuances. Andrew Sinclair's screen adaptation of Dylan Thomas's "Under Milk Wood" seeks to combine poetic recitation with scenes of daily life in a Welsh port town. Alan Seker's "The Art Statue" is composed entirely of stills. The



John Ford, left, with Marcel Carné at closing ceremony of the 32d Venice Film Festival Monday night.

Mexican entry, "Arde," by Jose Bolanos, has the exterior trappings of a spaghetti Western but introduces surrealist vision to the frontier.

John Schlesinger's "Sunday, Bloody Sunday" draws a triangle with a homosexual replacing the other woman. "Lens" by George Moore, the best of the four German entries, is a studied transposition of the Büchner play, often painfully slow but charged with strong dramatic feeling. It differs from the other German offerings: it is the protagonist and not the director who goes crazy.

Another experiment was Michael Winner's "The Nightcomers," which provides Henry James's "Turn of the Screw" with a prologue.

Had there been prizes, there would have been some close races for acting honors. Among the outstanding performances were those of Oliver Reed in "The Devils," Bibi Anderson in "The Touch," Marion Brando as the sinister servant in "The Nightcomers," Zoey Hall in the Canadian prison drama "Fortune and Men's Eyes," and Glenda Jackson and Peter Finch in "Sunday, Bloody Sunday."

The retrospective program devoted to silent German films was disappointing. The prints were in poor condition. All including "Siegfried" and "A Waltz Dream"—were shown without musical accompaniment, a harsh voice translating subtitles into Italian over a loudspeaker.

The "American Free Cinema" most interesting items were "Whiskey Flats" by MacGregor Douglas; "Brewster McCLOUD," directed by Robert Altman and dubbed into Italian; and "Mississippi Summer," directed by William Bayer. This section of recent experimental films made in the United States was organized in cooperation with the Chicago Festival.

A mediocre Soviet comedy was the last film to be shown on the festival program, "Nachala" ("The Debutante") led to do with a peasant girl who becomes a movie star and Jean Seberg—plays Joan of Arc as her first role.

At the closing ceremonies of the festival, held in the courtyard of the Doge's Palace, John Ford rose from his wheelchair to accept a Golden Lion award for his contributions to the cinema. Among the guests at the farewell event, televised nationally, were Luciano Visconti, Gian-Lollibrigida, Vittorio de Sica, René Clair and Marcel Carné.

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BUSINESS

Europeans See Long Rates Float

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 7 (NYT)—Some highly placed European monetary authorities see the dollar crisis being resolved through a long period of floating exchange rates...

These specialists, interviewed yesterday by telephone in several capitals, maintained that there was little likelihood of seeing parity adjustments by the major currencies in the immediate future.

One reason is that no country wants to adjust until it sees what the others are doing. Currency parities depend on many more things than simple economic calculations.

Specialists interviewed were convinced that the key to sorting out a new monetary order lies in Europe. If the West Germans and French can get together, then, in this view, it will be the Common Market that will end up devaluing the dollar.

President Nixon's approach has been in the other direction—to get the major foreign currencies to appreciate. To force the foreign governments into action, the President imposed a 10 percent tariff surcharge.

It is described by European authorities, somewhat testily, as a "take it or leave it" package. The Europeans feel, however, that they, too, have some cards to play, especially if they can adopt a unified position.

An incident at a meeting of the

SDRs May Form A New Standard

financial officials of the 10 richest countries last Friday and Saturday in Paris illustrates the degree of discord that exists between the United States and Europe on the monetary matter.

According to sources who were present, U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker told the other officials that the United States had to get a large trade surplus, and yet the way things were going this year, he said, the trade account would be in deficit.

He got a frigid reaction, related in this way by one source: "Let's see your figures. We're prepared to discuss facts, not forecasts." In other words, the Europeans were not disposed to take any speedy action to help the United States.

In the Geneva trade talks, where the American surcharge has been strongly attacked, the European Economic Community has taken the position that trade is only one of several elements in the deteriorating American balance of payments.

Capital outflows must also be figured in the calculations. The Common Market wants the United States to impose stiffer capital controls to curb enlargement of American corporations in Europe.

It was against this background that specialists interviewed yesterday raised the possibility of the new SDR standard. The

Common Market that will end up devaluing the dollar. President Nixon's approach has been in the other direction—to get the major foreign currencies to appreciate.

There will be great parallelism between British and French views at forthcoming international discussions," he told newsmen after four hours of talks with British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber.

Mr. Barber said the talks were "very frank and extremely useful." The two ministers and their advisers discussed at length international problems following on President Nixon's economic and financial decisions of Aug. 15.

But they said that the meeting was likely to be short and confined to technical exchanges of view by ministers on measures taken by their governments since the United States suspended the dollar's convertibility into gold last month.

At the beginning of the month, Britain announced that the proceeds of \$614 million in maturing swap transactions had been used on Aug. 9 for early repayment of international debts.

It seems likely, though, that further amounts of dollars were swapped forward in the week beginning Aug. 9 which saw the massive flight from the dollar and culminated in President Nixon's economic pronouncements of Aug. 15.

At Zurich, the dollar firmed by the close to buy 3,990-4,000 Swiss francs. This compared with 3,980-4,000 francs yesterday.

In Frankfurt, one dollar bought 3,810 DM at the close, equivalent to a 7.93 upward revaluation of the DM.

The pound sterling in London closed virtually unchanged at \$2.4575-2.46.

On the Tokyo market, the dollar closed at 338.5 yen, up from yesterday's close of 338.20 and equal to a yen revaluation of about 0.33 percent.

Citibank Cites Dangers Of Monetary Expansion

By Erich H. Heinemann

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT)—First National City Bank warned yesterday that unless the Federal Reserve System succeeds in slowing monetary expansion to a "noninflationary" rate, President Nixon's new economic policy would probably fail to stabilize prices and interest rates.

During the first eight months of 1971, the money supply—a key barometer of future business and financial conditions—grew by \$13.5 billion to an average of about \$228 billion during August. This represented an annual growth rate of about 11 percent, roughly double that of 1970.

Meanwhile, there were two hints in Washington last week that the administration has not ruled out the use of its existing authority to impose formal controls on interest rates in "Phase Two" of its new economic plan.

The statement by Citibank, New York's largest bank, in the September issue of its monthly economic letter, represented one of the first significant dissents to what has become the accepted Wall Street view of the probable impact of the President's new program on the cost of money.

This is that what Mr. Nixon's freeze on wages and prices, the money managers at the Fed are now in an excellent position to help push interest rates further along the downward course that they have followed since mid-August.

Citibank, whose economists tend to emphasize the trend of monetary expansion as a key determinant of future business activity, has been taking a sharply different approach. At the bank's recent meeting, the bank's economists said that the money managers at the Fed are now in an excellent position to help push interest rates further along the downward course that they have followed since mid-August.

The bank elaborated on this theme in its monthly letter yesterday. Some experienced watchers of the Fed, it said, "fear that the Fed will push even harder (to expand money) and accelerate the boom. The reason is that the Fed is notoriously sensitive to money market considerations."

"If expanding business activity pushes up interest rates," the bank asserted, "the Fed may react with its habitual response: feed in more bank reserves and thus speed up the growth of money supply and bank credit in an effort to hold rates down."

In the view of James J. O'Leary, vice-chairman and economist of United States Trust Co. here, to allow the present rate of monetary expansion to continue would be "tragic." To do so, he said, "will eventually undermine the effectiveness of a freeze or any incomes policy. Failure to follow through in the monetary area toward a reduced rate of monetary expansion will only serve to rekindle the fear of inflation both at home and abroad."

Fed to Slow Growth WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ)—The Fed's open market committee voted unanimously at its June 8 meeting to seek to "moderate growth in monetary aggregates over the months ahead."

Reports of the open market committee proceedings generally are released 90 days after each meeting.

German Cost of Living Falls, Jobless Rate Up WISBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ)—The West German cost of living index on Aug. 15 was down 0.1 percent from a month earlier, but up 5.4 percent from a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In July, the index rose 5.4 percent and in June 5.2 percent from respective year-earlier months.

Meanwhile it was reported that the number of unemployed persons rose by 2,900 to 145,800 in August. This represented 0.7 percent of the labor force.

A year ago, there were 89,500 jobless.

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U.K. Surplus Shows Help For Dollar

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Sept. 7 (NYT)—A large measure of British support for the beleaguered American dollar is shown in a report on the second-quarter balance of payments released by the Treasury today.

In the main, the report showed an exceptional seasonally adjusted surplus of \$69 million on current account compared with a \$190 million surplus in the first quarter. The current account includes merchandise, or visible, trade and also invisible trade, that is, financial earnings from shipping, insurance, tourism and foreign investments.

The striking feature of the second-quarter report was that Britain showed a \$187 million merchandise-trade surplus compared with a \$185 million deficit in the first quarter. Second-quarter invisibles rose slightly to \$382 million.

The assistance for the dollar was shown in the financial bills and notes with the comment that the amount swapped forward into later months by transactions with overseas monetary authorities increased by \$500 million (\$1.2 billion).

With \$208 million in swap loans outstanding at the end of the first quarter, the second-quarter transaction increased the total outstanding on June 30 to some \$1.8 billion.

Although the British Treasury refused to confirm that these swaps had amounted to an exchange of dollars held in Britain for sterling held outside, foreign-exchange experts said most of the transactions were almost certainly of this nature, either with the Bank for International Settlements, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or other central banks.

The effect of these transactions is to postpone the addition of dollars to British reserves and to recycle them to other monetary authorities. These arrangements ease the downward pressure on the dollar.

The current transactions are a reversal of those common in Britain throughout the 1960s, when the Bank of England would borrow dollars and lend sterling when the sterling rate was under pressure.

At the beginning of the month, Britain announced that the proceeds of \$614 million in maturing swap transactions had been used on Aug. 9 for early repayment of international debts.

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Executive Job Market Slumps 20% in Europe

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).

There is currently a slump in Europe in the demand for business executives, a London management consultant firm reported today.

Taking western Europe as a whole, FA International Management Consultants said the executive job index showed a drop of 20 percent, while in Britain demand has slumped to its lowest level for eight years.

The most difficult country for an executive seeking a job is the Netherlands, where demand has dropped by 48 percent, followed by Switzerland (35 percent), Britain (28 percent), and West Germany and Italy (17 percent).

France fared slightly better with a 1 percent increase in demand, while Belgian demand rose by 6 percent. The brightest outlook of all was Spain, where the demand for executives increased by 25 percent, the survey said.

At their best prices of the day, 1971 highs were posted by such issues as General Electric, Ford, Du Pont, Winn-Dixie Stores and Southern Railway.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 916.47 with an advance of 3.72. It was ahead by nearly 8 at 12:30 p.m.

Ford, the second most-active issue, finished at 71, up 1/2, after trading as high as 72 3/4. This followed the disclosure that a Ford engine being developed under an Army contract apparently is close to meeting governmental ceilings for nitrogen oxide emissions for 1976 automobiles.

The continuing strong rally in the bond market provided another prop to stock prices. Higher bond prices shrink the yield spread between bonds and stocks, thereby tending to ease the flow of money out of equities and into fixed-income securities.

The Dow industrials boomed 12 on Friday to register their best gain since the record rise of 33.88 on Aug. 16.

Today, the transportation average took over the spotlight as it climbed to its highest readings since the spring of 1969.

The utility averages, meanwhile, have lacked real luster in recent weeks. Analysts said that the current freeze on dividends and increases have acted as negative factors upon utility stocks.

Winn-Dixie Stores, a leading producer of motor homes and travel trailers, underscored the current popularity of this group as it rose ahead 3 1/8 to 73 3/4.

These gains included PepsiCo, Rohm & Haas, Upjohn, Dun & Bradstreet, Connecticut General Mortgage, Martin Laboratories, Monsanto and Digital Equipment.

The American Exchange index rose 11 to 35.52. Advancing issues led declines 553 to 365 with 249 issues unchanged. Volume totaled 4,755,000 shares.

Senator Alarmed By Profits Gap WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., expressed alarm today over the widening profit gap between giant corporations and smaller companies.

Mr. Proxmire, chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, said in a statement the gap is evidence that "our competitive free enterprise system is in deep trouble."

"Although we've been led to believe that the economy is on the rebound after a long period of marking time, a careful analysis of business profit statistics shows an alarming trend," he said.

He quoted official reports as indicating that while earnings of manufacturers with assets of \$1 billion or more increased by 18.8 percent in the first quarter of 1971 over year-ago levels, the profit performance of all other manufacturers fell by 16.2 percent.

Firms with assets of under \$1 million suffered a profits drop of 40.4 percent.

New York Prices Ride Crest of 'Nixon Rally'

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT)—Stock prices advanced today in their first session after the Labor Day holiday—a move that most observers said augured well for the market.

Advances on the New York Stock Exchange outpaced declines by better than a 2-to-1 margin. The Volume rose to 17.08 million shares from last Friday's 14.04 million shares.

The market, in extending gains of the surprisingly strong session on Friday, climbed to its best levels at midday. Gains were trimmed in the final hour of trading.

At their best prices of the day, 1971 highs were posted by such issues as General Electric, Ford, Du Pont, Winn-Dixie Stores and Southern Railway.

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Trading of Yen Is Suspended at Frankfurt Bourse

German Cost of Living Falls, Jobless Rate Up

German Cost of Living Falls, Jobless Rate Up

German Cost of Living Falls, Jobless Rate Up

German Cost of Living Falls, Jobless Rate Up

German Cost of Living Falls, Jobless Rate Up

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page' and 'I'.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for 'Stocks and Bonds', 'High', 'Low', 'Div.', and 'Yield'. Includes sub-sections for 'European Markets' and 'London'.

Advertisement for Allen Electric and Equipment Company. Features the slogan 'our symbol for the future' and 'is now listed on the New York Stock Exchange'. Includes a table of financial figures for 1970 and 1969, and a list of international offices.

ONCE YOU STAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL. LONDON, PARIS, ORLY, BERLIN, DÜSSELDORF, MAINZ, BRUSSELS, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, MADRID, ZURICH, MARBELLA, ROME, ATHENS, CYPRUS, ISTANBUL, MALTA, KUWAIT, TEHRAN, TEL AVIV, RABAT, TUNIS, NAIROBI, ADDIS ABABA, MADAGASCAR, BANGKOK, HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, TOKYO... and 23 other fine Hilton International hotels around the world.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for High, Low, Div., and Last. It is organized into multiple columns for different stock categories.

European Gold Markets

Table showing European Gold Markets data, including London and U.S. dollars per ounce.

Toronto Stocks

Table showing Toronto Stocks closing prices on Sept. 7, 1971.

You've kept us so busy in Japan, we've had to close our Tokyo office.

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Montreal Stocks

Table showing Montreal Stocks data, including various stock symbols and prices.

Mutual Funds

Table showing Mutual Funds closing prices on Sept. 7, 1971.

First General Resources Company advertisement, including contact information and company details.

EAST/WEST FUND, INC. advertisement, featuring a logo and promotional text.

Advertisement for a NO-LOAD FUND with NO SALES CHARGE, including contact information.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Stocks and Bonds', '1971 - Stocks and Bonds', and '1970 - Stocks and Bonds'.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, listing bond names, prices, and yields. Includes sub-sections for 'Dollar Bonds', 'Euro Bonds', and 'Convertible Bonds'.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange trading, listing various Japanese stocks and their prices.

Advertisement for AAA in Europe, too! featuring the American Automobile Association logo and contact information for offices in Paris, London, and Rome.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of international funds, listing fund names, assets, and performance metrics. Includes sub-sections for 'GENERAL INVESTMENT', 'SAFETY GROUP', 'SWISS BANK CORP.', 'FIRST INVESTORS', 'FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP', 'C.F. (SEMI)MIRA', 'GERMANIC INVESTMENT', 'INVESTMENT PARTNERS', and 'I.O.S. FUNDS'.

Advertisement for car rental, tours, and reservations, listing services like 'RENTAL PURCHASE', 'SHIPPING INSURANCE', and 'DOCUMENTS'.

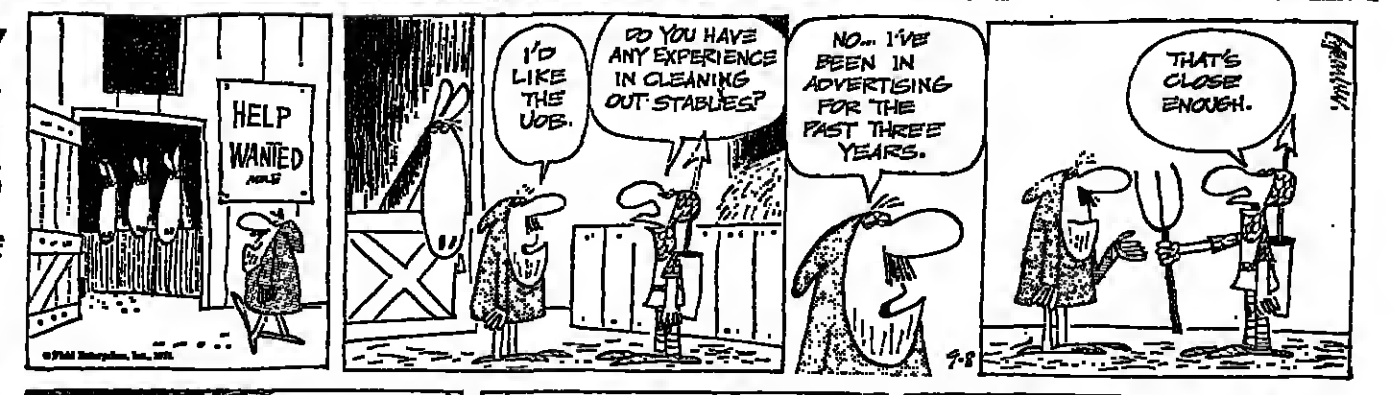
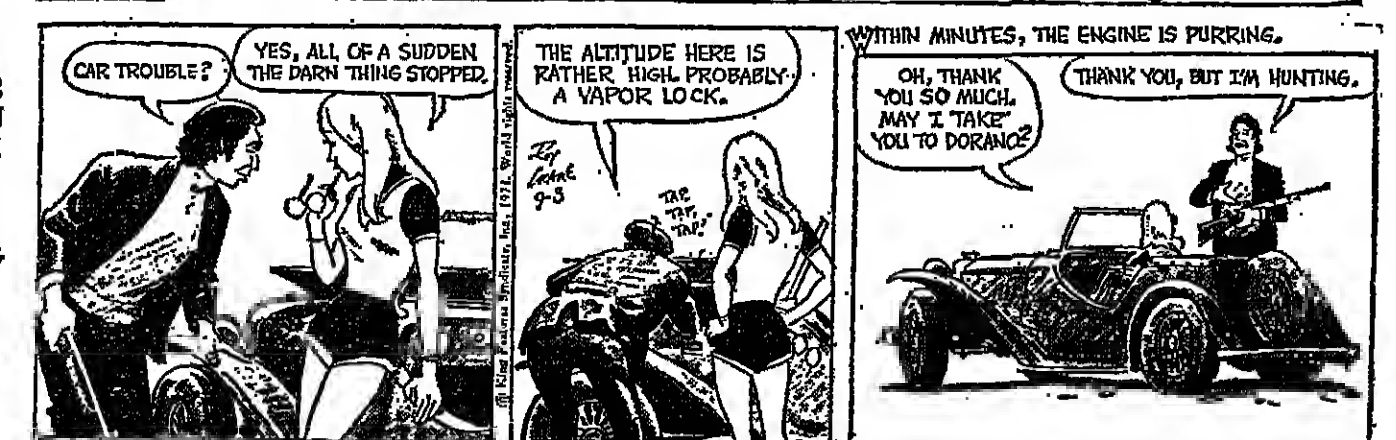
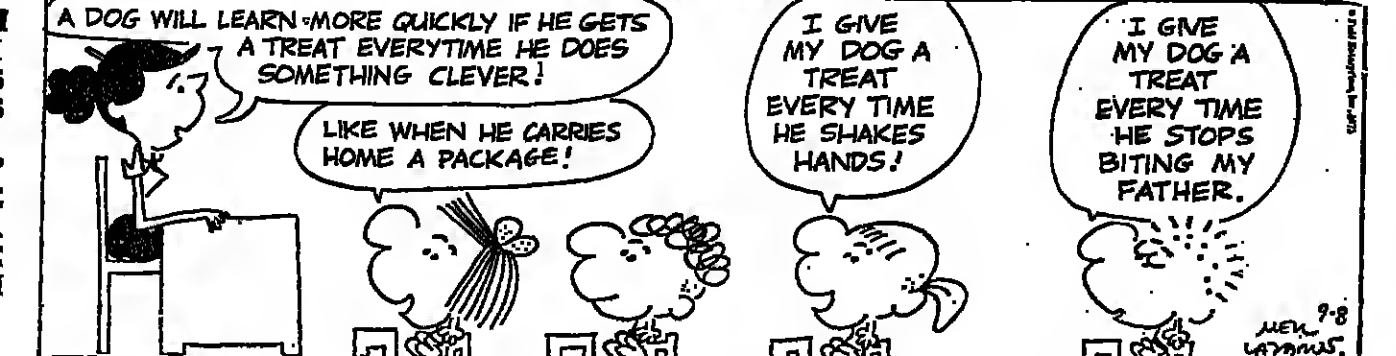
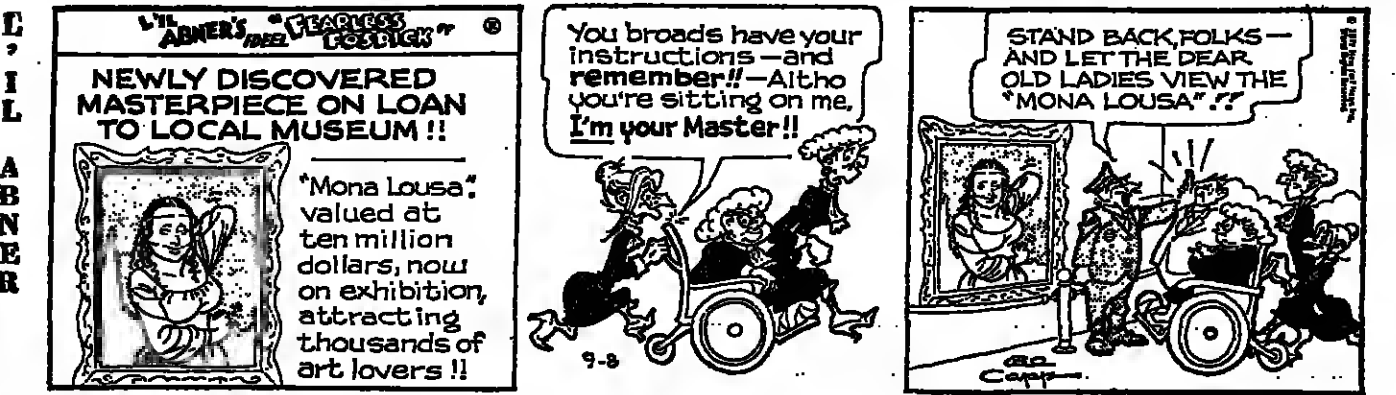
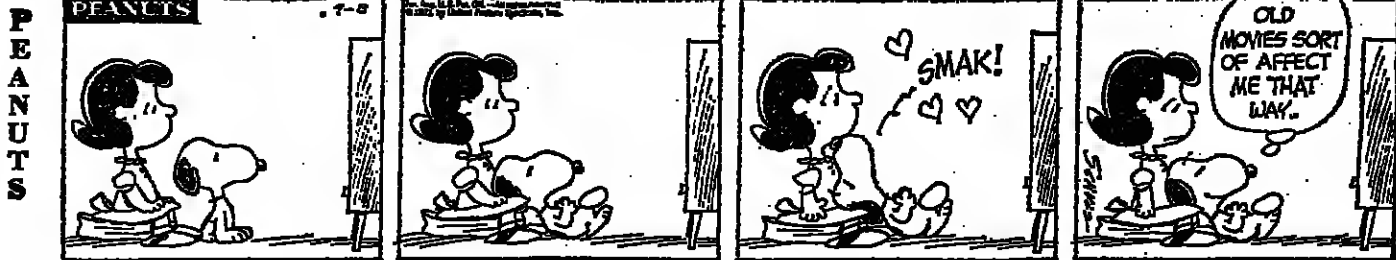
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Advertisement for LAZARD FRÈRES & CO. at 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, listing various financial services.

Advertisement for PETER W. H. BURGARD, announcing his firm's association with STRALEM AND COMPANY, INC. and listing office locations in Paris, Geneva, and Munich.

Advertisement for FSSmithers, a first multifund of America, highlighting its diversified portfolio and professional management.

Advertisement for Christopher John Heap, Cornelis Kniedstedt, and Broderick Munro-Wilson, representing their firm in London.



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
Omar Sharif ventured a psychic overcall and scored a triumph after courting disaster...

Table with columns for North, South, West, East and various card symbols like ♠, ♣, ♠, ♣.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble word game section with words like DAMMA, SUROE, FLORGE, GOINID and a cartoon illustration.

BOOKS

THE BEAT GENERATION

By Bruce Cook. Scribners. 248 pp. \$6.95.

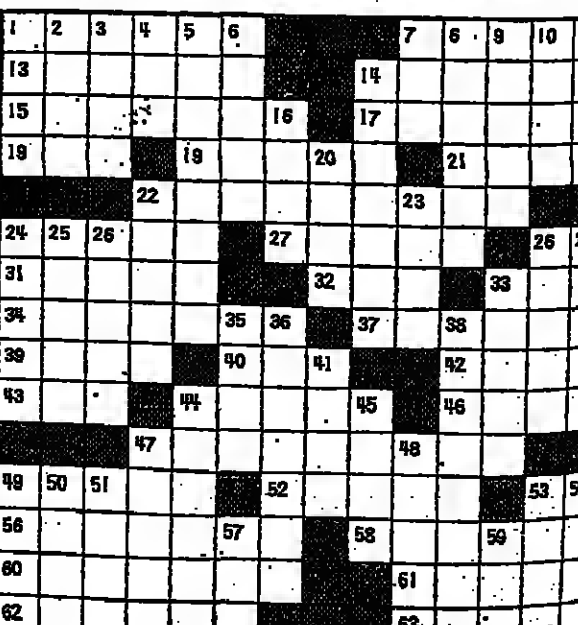
Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE point of Bruce Cook's book on the Beat generation, which has been analyzed, criticized and anatomized down to the last "t" in pot, lies in the fact that Mr. Cook considers "the Beats my generation. I felt the same keen sense of identification with them as thousands of others my age did, and I had the same feeling that I was lucky to be in on the beginning of something big, if only as a spectator. That sense of identification comes through every page of this study. The feeling of communion, of shared excitement, of being close to the movement and its main actors is almost tangible. It's not only that Mr. Cook is living through all the events once more, but as if he wishes everyone were back at the beginning and able to do it all over once again.

CROSSWORD

By Will We...

- ACROSS: 1 Greyhound-like dog, 7 Anglo-Indian troop, 13 African animals, 14 Small fan, 15 Medieval play, 17 Illusion, 18 Football player, 19 Actor McCarthy, 21 Comedian Lew et al., 22 Empty-seat people, 24 Snake, 27 Prepares a batter, 28 Month: Abbr., 31 Wizardry, 32 Trappist cheese, 33 Pinker, 34 Dressed up, 37 Shoddy, 39 Eros, 40 Tennessee player, 42 Eskimo craft, 43 Direction, 44 Cockpit man, 46 Sandburg and others, 47 Shea and Candlestick, 49 Cobra's relative, 52 Analyze, 53 Sphere, 56 More impulsive, 58 Fink, 60 Heads, 61 Vegetable, 62 "Stay as possible", 63 Heavy, 20 Preposition, 22 Chemical compound, 23 Of an age, 24 Full, 25 Nobleman, 26 Pointed arch, 28 of steps, 29 Part, 30 to high heaven, 33 Bovary and Goldman, 35 Kind of eye, 36 Money, 38 Lottery winner, e.g., 41 Cuts off, 44 Verigris, 45 Russian agent, 47 Dog, at times, 48 Badger of India, 49 Mideast inn, 50 Value, 51 Fictional dog, 53 Fetid, 54 Split, 55 "Where have you —", 57 Wynn and Sullivan, 59 Part of a harvest.



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